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WHO PRACTICES CULTURAL GENOCIDE IN EUROPE

(Amicus Hungarus sed magis amica Veritas)

ACADEMIA ROMANA
BIBLIOTECA

Romanian Historical Studies
2002

As early as in 1893, the Hungarian writer Kostenski Geza wrote: *"Forget about the conventional lie by which we pretend that we do not wish to exterminate the non-Magyar nations. For we do wish to destroy them, we do, and we must wish to kill them all."* This statement published in "Nemzeti Politika" (The National Politic), was applaud by the Hungarian Minister of Interior who, together with the entire Hungarian government, pledged allegiance to Kostenski Geza's stand (apud Felix Lesseur's editorial in "La Republique Française", Paris, May 25, 1893).

The same author, quoted by Aurel C. Popovici from the same source, in his monumental work "The United States of Great Austria", (Die Vereinigten Staaten von Gross Österreich), page 49: *"Either the national minorities will be swallowed up in us, or we will be destroyed; tertium non datur."*

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Memento

"Hungary's interests request that the Hungarian national State be founded on the most unyielding chauvinism. There will be no greater happiness for our motherland than when the last individual belonging to the Romanian or Slovakian race will be transformed into a true Magyar."

1906 - Banfy Dezsö - Prime Minister of Hungary

In order to be able to answer the question: Who practiced a cultural genocide in Europe?, we have to look upon some lexicons, almanacks and science books, first of all upon the Hungarian ones. According to the census made in 1787 in Hungary and the territory under its ruling, out of a population of 8,003,000 inhabitants, only 2,322,000 were Hungarians, namely 29% (1).

How can it be then explained that a minority succeeds in dominating and assimilating a majority formed of ancient populations that were more civilised, composed of Romanians, Germans and Slavs? Here is an interesting question and each historian, each sociologist, politologist and person of culture of Europe should ask himself this one.

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According to the census from 1900 made in the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1 ; 2), in the area administrated by Hungary lived several nationalities, namely:

8,651,520 Magyars
2,798,559 Romanians
2,002,165 Slovakians
1,899,060 Germans
437,737 Serbians
424,774 Ruthenians
191,432 Croatians
338,008 Other nationalities

In the same area there were different religious denominations, as seen below:

8,198,497 Catholics
2,427,232 Reformed
2,199,195 Orthodox
1,841,272 Greek - Cathelic
1,258,860 Lutheran
838,162 Mosaic
68,551 Unitarian
13,486 Other denomination

Closely examining the above mentioned data, two main comments can be made:

1. The number of Orthodox and Greek-Catholic believers amounts to 4,040,467, while the number of Romanians, Ruthenians and Serbians, the only ones to share the Greek (Orthodox) denomination, amounts only to 3,661,070. The difference of 379,397 represents

the Romanians, Serbians and Ruthenians who were magyarized but managed to keep their religion.

2. But within the number of Magyars are also included the Israelites who amount to at least 838,162 persons.

This means that in the "Millenary Hungary" there were 7,433,961 Magyar representing a maximum of 44% from the total number of the population under their ruling. As the process of transforming into Magyars the Swabians, Saxons of Transylvania, Romanians, Czechs-Slovakians, Serbians and Gipsies started well before 1900, it is obvious that within this percentage of 44% Magyars still existed a great number of non-Magyar people. It is very important to note that the process of magyarization through school, church, army, public administration, justice, economical life and also through force, blackmail and outrageous actions does not refer only to Romanians, but it has even more strongly affected the Swabians, Slovakians, Jews and Gipsies. It is not very easy to establish the exact figure of magyarized persons until 1900. Till we are able to establish these figures on scientifical basis, we can state that in 1900 there were at the most 44% Magyars. The process of magyarization is also confirmed by the school's evolution in Hungary between 1871 and 1910, according to the data offered by the Hungarian Statistical Institute (3) :

Schools	1871	1890	1900
Magyar	5,818	8,994	10,325
Romanian	2,878	2,582	2,157
German	1,232	674	383
Serbian	2,547	312	135

After the Trianon treaty, in Hungary lived approximately 1,000,000 Germans (13%), 800,000 Jews (10,5%), 170,000 Romanians (2.2%) and 130,000 Ruthenians (1.7%) (4).

Finally, the process of magyarization continued with the same efficiency also after the Trianon treaty conclusion. The newspaper "Pesti Hirlap" states that on March 7, 1934 the number of magyarizations reached the figure of 100,000 each year; thus, the same newspaper writes, in only a decade, 1920 - 1930, "the number of Germans diminishes from 551,211 to 478,630, of Slovakians from 141,882 to 104,819 and of Serbian-Croatians from 1500 to 996". The absolute figures are not to be taken into consideration, they are very much diminished according to the Hungarian fashion, but we must note the dynamics of this magyarization process on one hand and, on the other hand, we have to have in view that this process of magyarization does not exclude any minority, irrespectively of the civilization level that has been reached. From the KNAURS lexicon (1940) we can find out that in Hungary still existed 600,000 Germans and 700,000 Ruthenians (5). So, 600,000 Germans in 1940 and not 478,630 in 1930 as"Pesti Hirlap" stated. These differences result from the Hungarians' complex of being a minority in their own country.

We will see now the situation of minorities in Hungary after the second World War.

Kovago Laszlo writes (6) that in the first census made after the second World War, in Hungary there were left only 10.4% minorities. According to the same author, in 1970 in Hungary only 1.5% minorities were left. We can also emphasize here the dynamics of the magyarization process, obviously the absolute figures can be taken into consideration only as an additional

proof to the traditional Hungarian style in the statistical field. This is also confirmed in the Fischer almanack from 1983 which mentions that in that year there were only 7.6% non-Magyars left in Hungary (7).

Due to the fact that we lack Hungarian figures, we use again the Fischer almanack from 1983 which shows that only 37,000 Romanians are still living in Hungary, but there are 40,000 Orthodox and 500,000 Greek - Catholics. We can acknowledge that at the present moment, besides the persons who still have the courage to declare themselves Romanian a few tens of thousands, there are also a few hundreds of thousands who even if they do not recognize themselves any more as Romanians, their religion gives them away. In 1990, seven years later, the leadership of the Romanians' Democratic Union from Hungary considered that they would be happy if at least 25,000 persons from Hungary had the courage to recognize themselves as Romanians. This fact is also registered in the 1990 Fischer almanack. Thus, in only seven years, the Romanian community from Hungary lost 30% of its members. The psychological pressure directed towards the Romanian community from Hungary continues even if this community has practically disappeared and only its ash remains from which the Phoenix bird will not be again revived. The "Nicolae Bălcescu" high school in Gyula had its windows and the name of the firm broken, and the Orthodox Church's windows were also broken, its walls were blackened with smoke, its doors and external walls were profanated and antichrist signs were painted upon with yellow paint. Every morning, the small Romanian community wakes up with terror in their souls when they think of the "civilised" care of the Hungarians for them.

in Hungary, embraced by the western political personalities for its "democracy", there are even no kindergartens in the maternal language.

In Hungary there are only kindergartens where they attend two activities per week in Romanian. Nevertheless, discussions are held in order to have 3 - 4 activities per week in Romanian. Most of the Romanian pupils of the I-st class learn Romanian according to the method of foreign languages teaching. Practically, there is no high school education in Romanian, since at the high school "N.Bălcescu" from Gyula only the Romanian language and literature curriculum are tought in the maternal language. Obviously, there is no balance and no similarity with the situation of the minorities existing in Romania. But here is the statement of a German from Hungary written down in the newspaper "Neue Zeitung": "As it is generally known, Germans from Romania speak excellently German language which one could not say about the Germans living in Hungary. There are many generations here who did not learn any German word in school" and, speaking about German schools, he states "they are lacking in the liberal Hungary, but they do exist in Romania, and even during Ceauşescu's dictatorship these schools did exist."

The doctrine of the hungarism, active and aggressive also nowadays does not accept Romanians, Slovakians, Germans, Jews unless they have adopted Magyar nationality.

All the data supplied in time by the Hungarian statistics are altered in a flagrant manner due to this obsession of being a minority. As for the rest, many German historians having attended the problem of the minorities of Hungary noted this rounding off of the Magyar population percentage. Therefore, all the Hungarian

statistics can be corrected taking into account this remark. Anyway, we know that if the natural growth of the minorities from Hungary had have been equal with that of the Hungarians, there would have been now in Hungary 1,391,000 Germans, 236,470 Orthodox Romanians, 180,083 Ruthenians. The Greek-Catholic Church numbers nowadays 500,000 parishioners who could not be Magyar ethnics.

If we consider the studies of Stefan Manciulea about the Romanians existing in the Tisa plain (8) we shall realize that from the ethnic point of view, the figure of 736,000 Romanians is absolutely justified, representing a minimum figure. In other respects, as Milton Lehrer shows in his concise and documented book "Ardeal, Romanian land" - Scientific and Encyclopedic Publishing House, Bucharest 1989 -, the ethnic boundary line between Romania and Hungary, mapped out by the very magyarized Slovakian Kossuth during his exile, is a little more to the West of the present frontier. At the same time, the French and English experts of the Peace Conference from Trianon of 1920 settled the ethnic boundary line more to the West of the present frontier.

We know from the interview of Mr dr Moses Rosen, chief Rabbi of the Mosaic cult in Romania, that the Horthyst Hungary sent to Auschwitz more than 150,000 Jews from the North Ardeal, but we do not know which was the evolution of the 800,000 Jews (10.5% of the Hungary's population) existing in Hungary after the Trianon peace conclusion. How many of them were compelled to go, like other coreligionists of Ardeal to Auschwitz, sent by the fascist Hungarians, how many of them saved their lifes through becoming good Magyars? What happened with the Slovakians who had remained on Hungary's territory? There is a very well

knowledge assertion diffused in the Magyar schools for Slovakians during the period of fervent magyarization according to which children were compelled to learn Hungarian language since God did not know any other language.

In order to make a comparison, let us see now what is the situation of the Magyars, magyarized persons and of those under Magyar influence living in Romania according to the formal census (10):

1.4 millions	on 1930
1.58 millions	n 1956
1.61 millions	n 1966
1.7 millions	n 1977

These data represent the most powerfull counter-argument to the Hungary's ultra-chauvinistic and irredentist propaganda which since the Trianon treaty has practically completely assimilated its minorities, German, Romanian or Slovakian ones. These data show, without any further interpretation, the conditions granted to the minorities from Romania in comparison with the conditions offered by a royalistic, bolshevist, fascist, communist and "democratical" Hungary. And in this manner an important feature of Hungary is shown - chauvinism - irrespective of the government's doctrine of the moment.

Related to the Romanian statistics, it is interesting to note that the nationality was established on the basis of a personal declaration independent of the person's ethnic origin. Thus, in the Magyars' category, besides Hungarians and Szecklers, Swabians, Czechs, Romanian Slovakians, Saxons of Transylvania and magyarized Gipsies or under Magyar influence are, also, included.

After the 1989 Revolution, a national emancipation dynamics started which also affected the magyarized Swabians from Satu-Mare county area, but also the magyarized Romanies (Gipsies) (9). This way, at the elections held on May 20, 1990 where the Magyars presented themselves with the Magyar Democratic Union from Romania (UDMR), they received 1 million votes which means that their social basis amounts to a population of 1.3 million inhabitants.

But we should note the fact that:

1) Many Romanians voted with them because they made a confusion between the flower symbol of the National Salvation Front and the flower symbol of the Magyar Democratic Union from Romania.

2) A series of magyarized populations or under their influence will continue the process of emancipation. The distinction is made by the magyarized Gipsies (Gabor) who, according to some of their sources can amount to 500-700,000 persons.

Therefore, the Magyars together with the magyarized Szecklers represent in Romania approximately 600,000 - 800,000 persons, including also the Hungarians colonized in 1940 by Horthy in the Ardeal region, as well as the Hungarians thrown out of Yougoslavia by Tito and received by Petru Groza (who founded "the popular democracy" in Romania).

Certainly, everyone has the right to ask himself the questions and to give the answers he considers more appropriate. But the problem is how many of the western politicians will prove through facts the assertion: "Amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas".

George Bernard Shaw's words seem to me as being even today up to date:

"Unpardonable are those unscrupuluous persons who, for personal reasons, encourage in England Budapest's revisionist policy and attempt to disrupt the establish order, an attempt fostered by people who proved themselves to be intolerant, oppressive and lawless in their dealings with other nations".

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